

MANTI - LA SAL NATIONAL FOREST

Moab and Monticello Ranger Districts

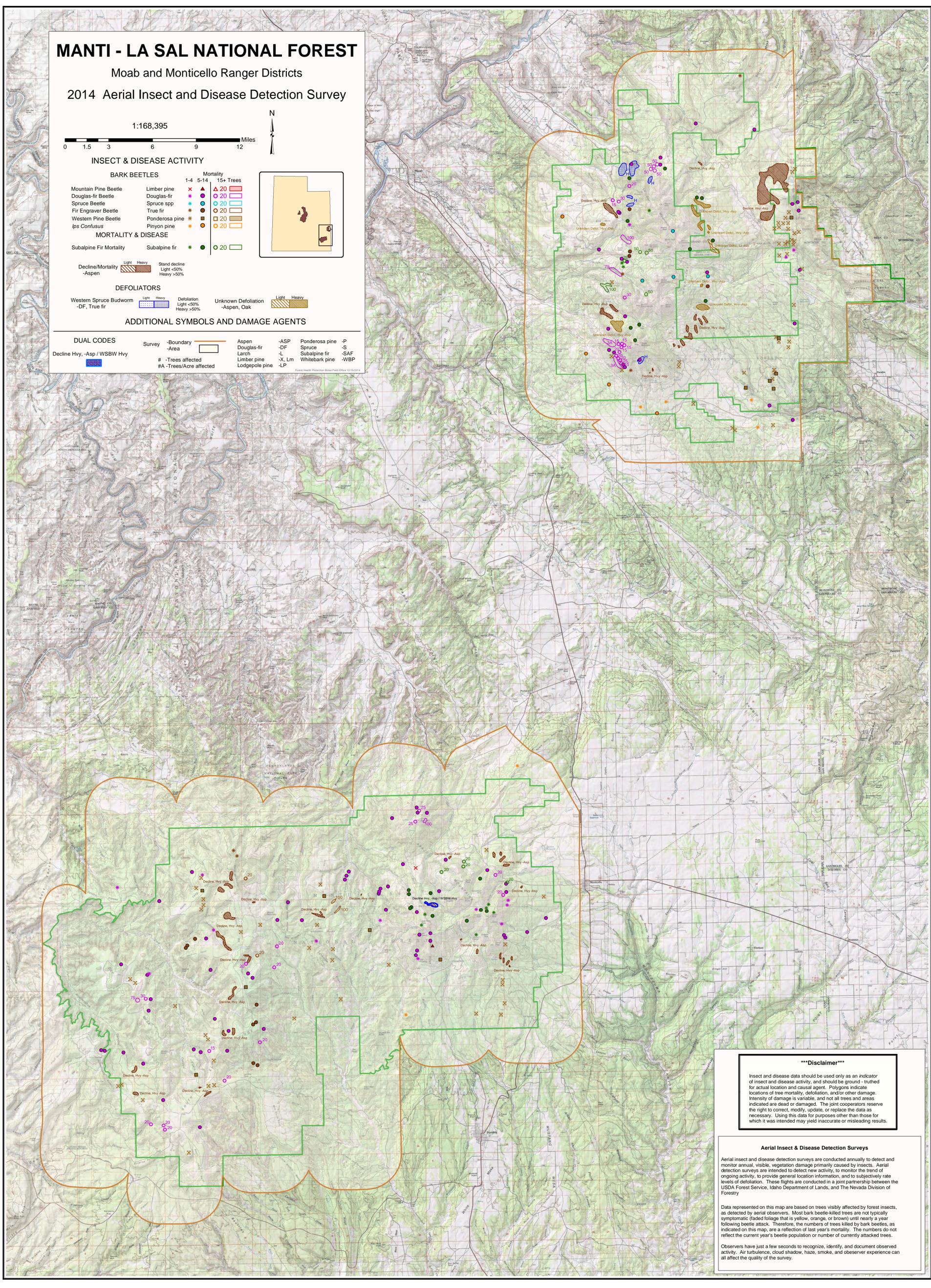
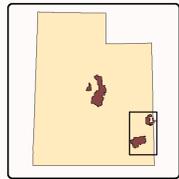
2014 Aerial Insect and Disease Detection Survey

1:168,395



INSECT & DISEASE ACTIVITY

BARK BEETLES		Mortality	
		1-4	5-14
Mountain Pine Beetle	Limber pine	▲ 20	▲ 20
Douglas-fir Beetle	Douglas-fir	● 20	● 20
Spruce Beetle	Spruce spp	● 20	● 20
Fir Engrafer Beetle	True fir	● 20	● 20
Western Pine Beetle	Ponderosa pine	● 20	● 20
Ips Confusus	Pinyon pine	● 20	● 20
MORTALITY & DISEASE			
Subalpine Fir Mortality	Subalpine fir	● 20	● 20
Decline/Mortality -Aspen	Stand decline	Light <50%	Heavy >50%
DEFOLIATORS			
Western Spruce Budworm -DF, True fir	Defoliation	Light <50%	Heavy >50%
	Unknown Defoliation -Aspen, Oak	Light	Heavy
ADDITIONAL SYMBOLS AND DAMAGE AGENTS			
DUAL CODES			
Decline Hwy, -Asp / WSBW Hwy	Survey -Boundary -Area	Aspen -ASP Douglas-fir -DF Larch -L Limber pine -X, Lm Lodgepole pine -LP	Ponderosa pine -P Spruce -S Subalpine fir -SAF Whitebark pine -WBP
	# -Trees affected #A -Trees/Acre affected		



Disclaimer

Insect and disease data should be used only as an indicator of insect and disease activity, and should be ground-truthed for actual location and causal agent. Polygons indicate locations of tree mortality, defoliation, and/or other damage. Intensity of damage is variable, and not all trees and areas indicated are dead or damaged. The joint cooperators reserve the right to correct, modify, update, or replace the data as necessary. Using this data for purposes other than those for which it was intended may yield inaccurate or misleading results.

Aerial Insect & Disease Detection Surveys

Aerial insect and disease detection surveys are conducted annually to detect and monitor annual, visible, vegetation damage primarily caused by insects. Aerial detection surveys are intended to detect new activity, to monitor the trend of ongoing activity, to provide general location information, and to subjectively rate levels of defoliation. These flights are conducted in a joint partnership between the USDA Forest Service, Idaho Department of Lands, and The Nevada Division of Forestry

Data represented on this map are based on trees visibly affected by forest insects, as detected by aerial observers. Most bark beetle-killed trees are not typically symptomatic (faded foliage that is yellow, orange, or brown) until nearly a year following beetle attack. Therefore, the numbers of trees killed by bark beetles, as indicated on this map, are a reflection of last year's mortality. The numbers do not reflect the current year's beetle population or number of currently attacked trees.

Observers have just a few seconds to recognize, identify, and document observed activity. Air turbulence, cloud shadow, haze, smoke, and observer experience can all affect the quality of the survey.